RESOURCES

Conferences and Training Workshops

INCORE International Summer School (11-15 June, University of Ulster, Magee Campus, Derry/Londonderry, Ireland): The INCORE Summer School offers a structured learning opportunity in the dynamic and constantly changing field of conflict resolution and peacebuilding. Participants focus on the latest research and concepts and are invited to compare different perspectives. The courses offered are Management of Peace Processes and Evaluation and Impact Assessment of Peacebuilding Programmes. Details from www.incore.ulster.ac.uk/courses/ss/ss.html

Training Peace Educators in South-eastern Europe (7-11 May, Brasov, Romania): New Generation for Peace conducts a workshop to train young people, youth leaders, youth workers and NGO representatives to act as peace educators in their own organisations and communities at local and regional level. The training will take place in the framework of the Council of Europe's new 'All Different, All Equal' European Youth Campaign for Diversity, Human Rights and Participation. Details available from www.salto-youth.net/find-a-training/989.html

Third International Women's Peace Conference (10-15 July, Dallas, Texas): Participants evaluate past and current conflicts and ultimately create new, peaceful solutions to resolve human conflict. As prospective peacemakers, they learn about the elements of peace and how to protect human rights and to overcome the challenges faced while forming a network of support and action that move the peace process forward in family, community and country. Details available at www.womenspeaceconference.org/information.htm

Building a Culture of Peace Conference, (16-17 May, Santa Fe, New Mexico): Four keynote speakers will address this conference: Nobel laureates Rigoberta Mench Tum of Guatemala and Jody Williams of the International Committee to Ban Landmines; Arun Ghandi, grandson of Mahatma Ghandi and president of the Institute for Non-violence; and (by video) the Dalai Lama. Participants will work on developing new strategies for peace within five peace councils: Demilitarisation and the Peace Economy; The Living Spirit of Peace; Our Youth, Our Promise; The Politics of Peace; and Knowing the Other as Ourselves. Outcomes of the conference will be posted on an interactive website. The conference is structured around the Open Space process in which everyone is a peace leader, rather than as a hierarchical workshop or 'presentation by experts' model. Details available from http://santafescribe.typepad.com/world_peace_conference_sa/

Web Pages and E-Communications

Institute for Security Studies (ISS): The institute offers a variety of resources on security issues in sub-Saharan Africa and aims to give Africa a voice in the international community with regard to security and human development. ISS is working on developing collaborative and cooperative initiatives with NGOs and other civil society groups in order to build capacity and implement effective policy changes in Africa. Details available at www.iss.co.za/index.php?link_id=&link_type=&tmpl_id=1?link_id=68&link_type=13&tmpl_id=1

Bonn International Centre for Conversion (BICC): This independent, non-profit organisation is dedicated to promoting peace and development through the efficient and effective transformation of military-related

structures, assets, functions and processes. Its website offers a variety of resources on security, arms, peacebuilding, and conflict. In addition to its annual conversion survey, security sector governance and conversion studies and other books, BICC publishes briefs, papers and a quarterly newsletter. The series offers analyses of international aspects of arms, peacebuilding and conflict, reports on projects and experience gained, and scientific and practical information. Available at www.bicc.de/publications/studies/studies.php

Book Notices

Security and Development: Investing in Peace and Prosperity

Robert Picciotto & Rachel Weaving, editors
Routledge 2006
ISBN 0415353645

Conflict, security and development need to be addressed in a holistic manner, and their linkages with other political, social, and economic issues must be understood. National military involvement and the capacity of the international community to bring security and development have been inadequate to the task. This book focuses on delivering effective aid and securing peace in places where governance and security are fragile.

Security Sector Reform and Post-conflict Peacebuilding

Albrecht Schnabel & Hans-Georg Ehrhart, editors
United Nations University Press 2006
ISBN 92-808-1109-6

Military and police forces play a crucial role in the long-term success of political, economic and cultural rebuilding efforts in post-conflict societies. Yet, while charged with the task of providing a security environment conducive to rebuilding war-torn societies, internal security structures tend to lack civilian and democratic control, internal cohesion and effectiveness and

public credibility. They must be placed under democratic control and restructured and retrained to become an asset, not a liability, in the long-term peacebuilding process. International actors can support this process by creating a basic security environment and by facilitating security sector reform (SSR). This book offers analyses by an international group of academics and practitioners with direct experiences with SSR programmes in different parts of the world.

Engaged in Afghanistan: Armed Groups, Disarmament, and Security Sector Reform

Michael Bhatia & Mark Sedra
Small Arms Survey, Geneva
Forthcoming 2007

Engaged in Afghanistan is the first book to provide a comprehensive assessment of small arms- and security-related issues in post-9/11 Afghanistan. Its case studies reveal the findings of in-depth field research on hitherto neglected regions of the country. The three-part structure comprises a thematic section on security concerns (security, arms flows and armed groups), a second thematic section on interventions (demilitarisation programmes and security sector reform), and seven chapters of case studies covering six regions and the United Nations Protection Unit. The authors examine various facets of armed violence and measures to tackle it, including illicit arms markets, patterns of militia mobilisation, demilitarisation and donor programmes to supply arms to the newly created Afghan security forces. The book offers valuable lessons for state building in Afghanistan and in other countries and regions in post-conflict transition. Details can be found at www.smallarmssurvey.org

OECD Handbook on Security System Reform: Supporting Security and Justice

OECD-DAC 2007

This forthcoming handbook builds on the 2004 Development Action Committee (DAC) *Guidelines on Security System Reform and Governance* and offers guidance on how to

translate policy into practice at field level. The aim is to ensure that donor support to security sector reform (SSR) programmes is both effective and sustainable. The DAC's work has provided a platform from which to reach out to non-development actors and partner countries. There is growing acknowledgement that its governance principles for SSR can help frame the 'harder' technical inputs provided by diplomatic and security policy communities. The approach provides a framework for supporting countries to address the diverse security and justice needs of their people through greater coordination and integration of development and security policies and practices. Details can be sourced at www.oecd.org/dac/conflict or from mark.downes@oecd.org

Entry Points to Palestinian Security Sector Reform

Roland Friedrich & Arnold Luethold, editors

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces 2007

This, the first comprehensive analysis of the Palestinian SSR process written by Palestinian experts, covers topics such as the legal framework for Palestinian security sector governance, the re-organisation of the Palestine National Authority security sector, the performance of civil-democratic oversight mechanisms, the linkage between security sector reform and judicial and the role of non-statutory security actors. The book will appear in English and Arabic.

Security Governance in the Middle East

Arnold Luethold & Rami Khoury, editors

DCAF 2007

Contributors to this publication are team of scholars from the Middle East, Europe and the United States who analyse the challenges to security sector governance in country studies of Afghanistan, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Libya, Palestine, Saudi Arabia and Turkey.

From Exchanging Weapons for Development to Security Sector Reform in Albania: Gaps and Grey Areas

Geoffrey Mugumya

United Nations Publications 2005

ISBN 9290451734

Uncontrolled weapons proliferation tends to hinder development and reconstruction in a post-conflict setting. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research published this case study on Albania as a guide to disarmament and weapon collection schemes in post-conflict societies.

The Many Faces of Human Security: Case Studies of Seven Countries in Southern Africa

Keith Muloongo, Roger Kibasomba & Jemima Njeri Kariri, editors

Institute for Security Studies, Brooklyn Square 0075, Pretoria 2005

ISBN 1-919913-88-2

A network of civil society actors and researchers committed to peace and security issues in the seven countries in the Southern African Development Community collaborated in this collection of case studies. Their contributions shed new light on the correlation between economic stability and human security with its attendant plethora of social, political, and economic problems including gender violence, threats of hunger, disease, oppression, homelessness and environmental degradation. Details available at www.reliefweb.int/rw/RWB.NSF/db900SID/KKEE-6HZQQQ?OpenDocument

Transforming U.S. Intelligence

Jennifer E. Sims & Burton Gerber, editors

Washington, DC: Georgetown University Press 2005

ISBN: 1589010698

This examination of the challenges of the current intelligence systems is published in cooperation with the Centre for Peace and Security Studies, Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service, Georgetown University.

Drawing on the expertise of various scholars, it tries to break down the compact areas of understanding new capabilities and integrating open sources into transnational threat assessments, as well as discussing clandestine human intelligence. There is also a discussion of managing domestic, military, and foreign policy requirements, with a case study of the war in Afghanistan, 2001-2002. The book concludes with a discussion of management and transformation issues in intelligence analysis and congressional oversight of intelligence after September 11. Details available at www.amazon.com/ Transforming-U-S-Intelligence-Jennifer-Sims/dp/1589010698

Documents and Reports

Delivering on the Responsibility to Protect: Reforming the Security Sector to Protect the Most Vulnerable in Burundi

This 2006 Institute for Security Studies paper by Willy Nindorera and Kristiana Powell offers an initial insight into how the responsibility to protect is being developed in national authorities in a specific context. Specifically, it considers the extent to which recent reforms of the security sector in Burundi have contributed to greater protection for vulnerable populations. The paper concludes with preliminary reflections of how national and international actors – including civil society – can make a contribution to human rights-based reforms of the security sector in Burundi. Available at www.iss.co.za/ dynamic/administration/file_manager/ file_links/OCASPAPERNINDORERA. PDF?link_id=31&slink_id=3789&link_type =12&slink_type=13&tmpl_id=3

Trends in Security Sector Reform: Policy, Practice, Research

Recent changes in the international environment following the 9/11 attacks are having a mixed impact on the policy agenda of security sector reform (SSR). While the international community's experiences in Afghanistan and Iraq have emphasised the need for more comprehensive responses to security problems in crisis countries, the 'war on terror' raises the spectre of a renewed focus on traditional 'hard' security doctrines reminiscent of the Cold War era. These changes highlight the critical importance of understanding what factors affect the influence of research on policy and practice in SSR. In preparing this paper for the International Development Research Centre, authors Nicole Ball and Dylan Hendrickson drew on a variety of sources, notably their close involvement with the Development Action Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and its member countries in initiatives to develop the SSR policy agenda; a recent global survey of SSR sponsored by the DAC and covering 110 developing countries; and the findings of a brief survey questionnaire on SSR research circulated among funding organisations and colleagues working in different developing regions. The authors' main conclusion is that there is disjuncture between SSR policy as articulated by OECD-DAC, international security assistance programmes, and the needs of developing countries. Available at www.idrc. ca/en/ev-93577-201-1-DO_TOPIC.html

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development/DAC Implementation Framework on Security Sector Reform

This document offers OECD members fundamental principles for engaging with security sector reform and recommends approaches and good practice examples. It reflects intensified engagement by development actors with the 'human security' agenda, which emphasises that security from violence is fundamental to people's livelihoods and to sustainable economic, social and political development. It complements the work of the OECD's Development Action Committee (DAC) on conflict prevention, peacebuilding and governance, including *The DAC Guidelines: Helping Prevent Violent Conflict* and work currently under way through the DAC Network on Governance. Its starting point is the policies set out in *Security System Reform and Governance: Policy and Good*

Practice. Available at www.africansecurity.org/docs/assn_paper1.pdf

Security System Reform and Governance

This recent publication in the Guideline and Reference Series of the Development Action Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development focuses on the fundamental importance of security sector reform in effective conflict prevention and peacebuilding. An accountable and efficient security system, operating under civilian control within a democratic context, helps to ensure and sustain the stability that is necessary for development to occur. The publication suggests ways to engage with partner countries to make assistance to security sector reform more effective. Available at www.oecd.org/dataoecd/8/39/31785288.pdf

Fighting Poverty to Build a Safer World: A Strategy for Security and Development

This 2005 report by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development asserts that aid alone is not enough to sustain development, that development cannot progress where there is instability, and that the security community cannot on its own build the institutions and create the opportunities necessary to prevent conflict. It sets out a strategy calling for greater collaboration between development, defence and diplomatic communities to achieve development and security, and suggests ways in which the international system can be more effective. Available at www.dfid.gov.uk/pubs/files/securityfor all.pdf

The Stability Assessment Framework – Designing Integrated Responses for Security, Governance and Development

International donor organisations increasingly struggle with ways to give due attention to problems of instability, insecurity, governance and under-development in their policy design. In this occasional paper for the Clingendael Conflict Research Unit in the Netherlands, authors Suzanne Verstegen, Luc van de Goor and Jeroen de Zeeuw address the international community's prospects for engaging in unstable environments (including fragile and/or post-conflict states) in order to create sustainable peace and the need to develop suitable and well coordinated policy interventions for achieving good governance, security, and socio-economic development. The Stability Assessment Framework they use facilitates strategic planning and helps develop the institutional capacities needed for an integrated policy response in a given country. Available at www.clingendael.nl/cscp/research/saf/

Security Sector Reform – Potentials and Challenges for Conflict Transformation

This Berghof Dialogue Series issue, edited by Clem McCartney, Martina Fischer and Oliver Wils, examines the arguments for engagement with the security sector and provides an analysis of the dilemmas that arise and suggestions for how they might be overcome. It also discusses obstacles to security sector reform, drawing on the process of transforming the armed forces in post-apartheid South Africa. Available at www.berghof-handbook.netstd_page.php?LANG=e&id=21&parent=5

The Legal Framework for Palestinian Security Sector Governance

The Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) publishes this documentation in English and Arabic in order to assist the establishment of a strong legal framework for the security sector of the Palestine National Authority (PNA). The documentation contains all relevant legal texts on PNA security sector governance, in particular laws, draft-laws, and decrees. The publication will appear in English and Arabic.

Government Change and Security Sector Governance: Palestinian Public Perceptions

Two surveys of public opinion, both conducted among Palestinians living in the

West Bank, Gaza Strip and East Jerusalem are presented in these associated reports. The first was conducted in July 2005. It polled the views of 1,500 individuals about Palestinian security sector governance. The second survey was conducted in May 2006 at the time when Hamas took over the government of the Palestine National Authority. The surveys were conducted by the Graduate Institute for Development Studies (IUED) in Geneva and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF). Summaries are available in English and Arabic at www.dcaf.ch/mena/Palestine_Sec_Perceptions.pdf

Palestinian Security Sector Governance: Challenges and Prospects

This publication contains the summary report and the texts of three presentations made at a workshop entitled 'Security Sector Reform in the Palestinian Territories: Challenges and Prospects', held on 30 July 2005 in Ramallah. It brought together more than 60 Palestinian security practitioners, politicians, representatives of civil society and academics in the first discussion of its kind in Palestine, and probably even in the Arab world. Available in English and Arabic at www.dcaf.ch/_docs/bm_palestinian_ssg.pdf

The Challenge for Hamas – Establishing Transparency and Accountability

While standing as the 'Change and Reform' party in the Palestinian legislative elections of January 2006, Hamas had promised its voters a clean government. This promise resonated well with a majority of Palestinians who consider corruption to be the single most important issue that the government needs to tackle. It is against this background that the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF) invited Dr Ghazi Ahmad Hamad, editor of the Hamas weekly *Al-Risala*, to present his views on how the new government plans to deliver on its electoral promise and how it will strengthen transparency and accountability.

Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration: Mapping Issues, Dilemmas and Guiding Principles

Disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) of former combatants plays a critical role in the transition to peace, being an integral part of peacekeeping operations and post-conflict reconstruction activities. Implementing DDR programmes remains problematic, however, which is why the Stockholm Initiative on security sector reform was undertaken and why the United Nations developed its 'integrated DDR standards'. This briefing note by Nicole Ball and Luc van de Goor addresses some of the problems that practitioners encounter in the design and implementation of DDR programmes. Available at www.clingendael.nl/publications/2006/20060800_cru_paper_ddr.pdf

European Approaches to Security Sector Reform: Examining Trends through the Lens of Afghanistan

Since its emergence in the late 1990s, the security sector reform (SSR) model has come to be accepted as an indispensable element of democratic transitions and state-building projects. Europe has been an incubator for the concept, which is rooted in the notion of human security. While the normative framework has reached an advanced stage of development, it has produced few clear successes, revealing a contextual divide. Placed under new pressure due to a shift in security thinking following 11 September 2001, the SSR concept faces an identity crisis. The Afghanistan process, above all, has demonstrated the need for new debate in Europe and elsewhere on the direction and structure of the concept. This article by Mark Sedra appeared in a recent *Journal of European Security*.

Transitional Justice and Security Sector Reform: Enabling Sustainable Peace

Transitional justice has received growing attention since the end of the Cold War: new mechanisms for it have been developed, older ones enhanced, and all of them increasingly promoted to avoid recurrence

of human rights violations, establish accountability and enhance reconciliation in war-torn nations. How transitional justice and security sector reform affect each other can have positive and negative impacts upon long-term reform and sustainable peace. This paper, prepared in November 2006 by Eirin Mobbek for the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), establishes a link between transitional justice and security sector reform and shows how they can interact in a post-conflict setting, either to strengthen or weaken each other. Available at http://se2.isn.ch/serviceengine/FileContent?serviceID=DCAF&fileid=F1585A18-767E-D909-9BC9-DE6622D568DE&lng=en

Pakistan's Tribal Areas

Pakistan's border with Afghanistan is an important area for considering the security-development nexus. Many of the people live in extreme rural poverty and have been displaced and alienated due to growing militancy among the local tribes. The rise of the Taliban and Al-Qaeda has added to the instability. This December 2006 report of the International Crisis Group (ICG) focuses on the need for broad economic development needs to take place within the tribal areas in order to regain security and stability. Available at www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?id=4568&l=1

Security Sector Reform in Congo

The International Crisis Group (ICG) commissioned this February 2006 report in the belief that security sector reform (SSR) is imperative to the peace and development of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The focus is on the European Union's SSR contribution and its impact on conflict and conflict prevention. Two particular challenges loomed: the security services were to maintain law and order and reduce the country's staggering mortality rate from the conflict, which exceeded 30,000 lives every month. On the military side, the report argues, far more must be done to create an effective, unified army with a single chain of command, rather than simply demobilising militias and giving ex-combatants

payout packages. Police reform has received greater international attention than military restructuring: the limited efforts have had some important successes but suffer from a patchwork approach that largely neglects the countryside. The report calls for a thorough security assessment that takes into account the country's risks, needs, capabilities and financial means, as well as a realistic plan that defines the role of the security forces and reconciles their needs and means for a sustainable future. Available at www.crisisgroup.org/home/index.cfm?l=1&id=3946

Programmes and Projects

African Human Security Initiative: This one-year project is for a core network of seven established African NGOs to launch a process of benchmarking the performance of key African governments in respect of human security issues, measured against the commitments pledged at the level of African Union heads of state meetings. It is funded by the United Kingdom's Department for International Development. Details available at www.africareview.org/

Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF): The centre promotes good governance and reform of the security sector, conducts research on good practices, encourages the development of appropriate norms at the national and international levels, makes policy recommendations and provides in-country advice and assistance programmes. DCAF's partners include governments, parliaments, civil society, international organisations and a range of security sector actors such as police, judiciary, intelligence agencies, border security services and the military. It can be found at www.dcaf.ch/index.cfm

Delivering on the Responsibility to Protect: A Policy Research Project on African Regional Security: This policy research project of the North-South Institute explores the operational dimensions of bridging the responsibilities to react and to rebuild in Burundi and Sudan with particular attention to the reform of the

security sector. The research will consider how national, regional and international actors can best support the transfer of the responsibility to protect civilians in these contexts from external actors to national stakeholders in a way that serves the interests of the most vulnerable populations. The project will promote evidence-based policy dialogue between key stakeholders from the North and South on these issues. It will also strengthen the capacity of partners to conduct high-quality research, to link research and policy dialogue, and to jointly implement a major collaborative project. Based on these findings, the project will develop policy recommendations on how multilateral organizations like the UN, EU and World Bank, regional organizations like the African Union, key donors and national stakeholders can deliver on their responsibility to react and rebuild in Africa. Details available at www.nsi-ins.ca/english/research/progress/19.asp

Security System Reform: The Responsibility to Protect and Peacebuilding in Burundi, Haiti and Sudan: The North-South Institute (NSI) and the Centre d'Alerte et de Prevention des Conflits (CENAP) are working with potential partners in Sudan and Haiti to initiate a project on the challenges of pro-poor, democratic SSR in those countries. The project includes field research, policy dialogue and capacity-building. In early 2007, outputs and announcements will be posted on the NSI and CENAP websites: www.cenap.bi and www.nsi-ins.ca.

Gender and Security Sector Reform – International Research and Training for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW): A unique United Nations agency, INSTRAW stimulates and facilitates efforts of inter-governmental, governmental and non-governmental organisations in advancing the global agenda of gender equality, development and peace. It is funded entirely through voluntary contributions from UN member states and donor agencies and does not have a regular UN budget. Through alliances with member states, the UN system, academia, civil society, the private sector and other actors, INSTRAW conducts strategic research, creates synergies for the production and dissemination of knowledge, builds capacity in organisations working towards gender equality, and showcases best practices and lessons learned on gender issues. Its website can be accessed at www.un-instraw.org/en/index.php?option=content&task=view&id=1060&Itemid=262